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POPULATION TODAY

Vol. 14, No. 5 May 1986

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PAA climbed halfway to the stars in San Francisco last month. See page 3.

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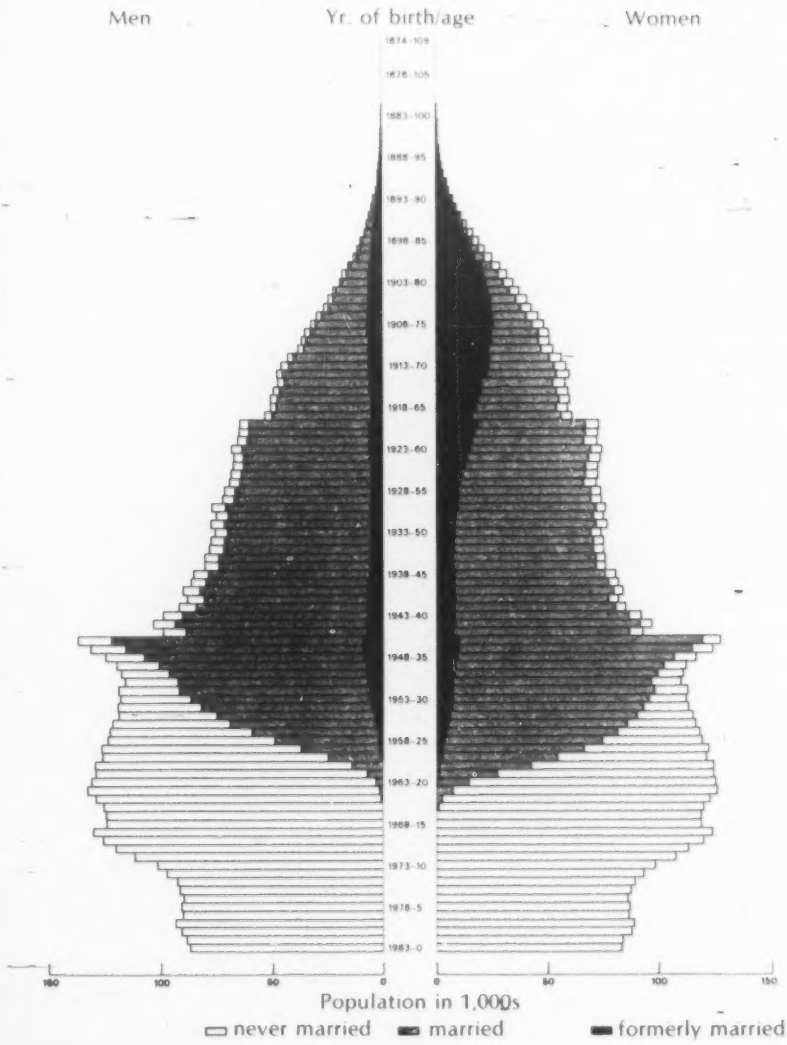
FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

NOTES OF A PAA PHOTOGRAPHER: It's no picnic photographing an overhead transparency of a multiple regression ... There goes Peter Morrison at f2.8 ... Wish the lights in these corridors were brighter ... If only PAA audiences would wave a few torches and pitchforks now and then ... Need to snap candid portraits for Jean van der Tak's PAA Archives ... There goes Reynolds Farley at f5.6 ... Maybe Jean could use a shot of the sun-drenched Golden Gate, or Fisherman's Wharf at f22 ... Here's the panel on whither U.S. population policy. Wish that chandelier would come back on ... Keep together, keep looking this way ... Click!

– Art Haupt

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY



PT presents another popular single-year population pyramid. Here, the pyramid of the Netherlands for 1984 clearly shows the demographic effects of two wars, although it reflects decreases in births during wartime more than increased mortality (the Netherlands was neutral in World War I). The shaded areas also show the population by marital status, the lightest area showing those never married and the darkest, widows and widowers.

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The Invisible Hand In San Francisco

Over 1,000 population enthusiasts found their way to San Francisco for the 1986 meeting of the Population Association of America April 3-5. This was a high attendance for a West Coast meeting in a Gramm-Rudman-Hollings year – whether because of the city's charms, or because demographers naturally flock to a place where the topography resembles 3-D computer graphics and the bridges look like bimodal distributions.

There was a lot at PAA to talk about and listen to. A record 76 sessions took place at the Sheraton Palace Hotel, including six 90-minute sessions after dinner Thursday night. Over 200 papers were presented. And during the presidential address, Adam Smith's "invisible hand" was highly visible.

Pre-Meetings

APLIC. Population librarians, members of the Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers-International (APLIC) traditionally meet just before a PAA meeting. This year the 36 attendees participated in a number of sessions emphasizing computers and libraries. Linda Mullins (Hewlett-Packard Corp. Library) gave the keynote address on "Applying Mini/Micro Computer-Based Systems in Small Libraries," and one group of panelists shared their experiences of hard- and software purchases. Outgoing APLIC president Gloria Roberts (PPFA) welcomed the new president-elect Judy Mahachek (Johns Hopkins Univ.).

Psychosocial Workshop. Although started by population psychologists 14 years ago, this two-day pre-PAA meeting now attracts a broad cross-section of demographers, sociologists, economists, anthropologists, and family planning programmers, with its relaxed give-and-take and single sessions – a throwback to PAA meetings of yore.

For many participants the Psychosocial Workshop offers a staging ground for research ideas and reports, often subsequently elaborated on in papers delivered in formal PAA sessions – to perhaps less friendly attention. Topics featured in this year's sessions included the ever-challenging problem of adolescent pregnancy (and how to reach male partners); new possibilities for family research afforded by expanding data bases; working mothers' child-care problems, which Harriet Presser (Univ. of Maryland) viewed as a major reason for low fertility in the U.S. and elsewhere; and dimming prospects for NICHD and AID population research funding in the current federal budget-cutting climate. Psychologist Toni Falbo (Univ. of Texas, Austin) reported on the pilot testing of a questionnaire she developed for China's government to study classroom achievement and personality differences between only and "non-only" children (sole significant difference: only children weighed more).

PAA Sessions

Sexual activity of teenagers was a major topic of the session on "Fertility: Early and Late," organized by Jane Menken of Princeton Univ. (with the Univ. of Maryland's Harriet Presser acting as both discussant and chair owing to Menken's laryngitis). Reporting on first premarital contraceptive use, William Mosher and Christine Bachrach (NCHS) found that contraceptive use at first intercourse varied little between the early 1960s and the late 1970s, but jumped in the early 1980s. This jump was explained by increased condom use – perhaps the result of the increased national awareness of herpes that characterized the early 1980s.

Leo Morris (Centers for Disease Control), reporting on a survey of young adults in Mexico, said that about 22 percent of young women there used contraception at first intercourse. Interestingly, this figure was nearly identical to that for Hispanic women in the U.S. as reported by Mosher and Bachrach.

The "Opportunity Cost of Raising American Children" takes its toll on female labor force activity and earn-

Continued on page 6

U.S. Abortions Continue to Edge Down

Since 1982, U.S. abortion totals have been inching downward, after nearly a decade of increase, according to new statistics from the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI). Total annual abortions are estimated to have dropped from 1,574,000 in 1982 to 1,515,000 in 1983 and 1,508,000 in 1984, representing a decline of more than 4 percent during the two-year period.

The corresponding abortion rate has also dropped. The 1984 figure was 26.9 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44, as compared with 28.8 in 1982 and 27.4 in 1983, a decline of 5 percent. (The percentage difference is larger for the abortion rate than for the total number of abortions because the number of women of childbearing age rose slightly during that period.) The abortion rate rose for most of the 1970s, then leveled off around 1979. The 1983 figure shows the first significant decline.

According to Stanley K. Henshaw, deputy director of research for AGI, in *Family Planning Perspectives* (January/February 1986), "The decline in the abortion rate in 1983 is evidently not attributable to a shift in favor of women's carrying their unplanned pregnancies to term," since an increase in births did not accompany the decrease in abortions. Thus, the decline in the abortion rate reflects a decrease in the pregnancy rate.

The abortion ratio, or number of abortions per 1,000 abortions-plus-live-births (AGI's definition), declined slightly in this time period, to 287 in 1984, down from 299 in 1982 and 294 in 1983. This means that when only abortions and births are considered, about 29 percent of pregnancies are terminated by abortion. When miscarriages and stillbirths (estimated as comprising 10 percent of abortions plus 20 percent of births) are taken into account, 25 percent of pregnancies end in induced abortion.

Henshaw points out that these data are estimates, based on AGI's last complete count in 1982; also the 1984 estimates may be slightly less accurate than those for 1983, due to a smaller sample. The next AGI survey of abortion providers is planned for spring 1986. —*J.A.*

Sad Returns for the IRS

Changing demographic factors in the U.S. are reshaping society in general; one American institution most affected by these changes is the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

The job of processing some 104 million individual tax returns is already fairly daunting. But it will become more difficult in future years, as more and increasingly complex returns are filed, according to "Demographic Trends Tax the IRS," the latest issue of PRB's *Population Trends and Public Policy* series. In the report authors Peter Morrison of the Rand Corporation and Paola Scommegna of PRB examine the trends affecting tax collection from a policy perspective.

Increases in divorce and remarriage, single parent families, dual-earner couples, and retirees working part-time are among the trends resulting in a complex web of individual tax returns.

More separate households mean more tax returns. Compared to households 20 years ago, today there are a greater proportion of childless couples, children living with one parent, people living alone (elderly widows in particular), and unrelated people living together. The legions of divorced and remarried individuals present the IRS with compliance problems, as parents who do not have child custody claim exemptions or as parents continue to claim dubious exemptions after they remarry.

The proportion of high-income families has jumped with the increasing number of high-earning wives. The number of taxpayers with an income over $50,000 has risen steadily in recent years, growing from 2.2 million in 1980 to 6.9 million in 1984. By 1992, 18.6 percent of all individual tax returns are expected to top the $50,000 mark, another result of the aging of the baby boom.

These high-income taxpayers are costly for the IRS – they tend to make more errors in their calculations (presumably because of the variety and complexity of their sources of income) and they tend to file itemized 1040 forms which cost the IRS 28 percent more to process than the 1040A forms.

The IRS's ability to process the more complex tax returns of the future will be affected by the changing age mix of the population. The IRS itself has a higher-than-average proportion of baby boomers in its own work force. In future years, this large number of baby boomers will have to compete for fewer upper-level positions. With limited opportunity for advancement the IRS may lose some of its most qualified workers, just when they are most needed. At the same time, a shortage of entry-level workers is foreseen, as the relatively small baby bust generation enters the labor force. —*J.A.*

Copies of "Demographic Trends Tax the IRS" (16 pages) are available for $3.00 per single copy; 2-10 copies, $2.30 each; 11-50 copies, $1.90 each; 51 or more, $1.50 each. Orders of $20 or less must be prepaid and include $1.00 for postage and handling. Send order and remittance to Circulation Dept., PRB, P.O. Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013. Make checks payable to PRB.

Cuban Abortions Still High

Cuba continues to show a high incidence of abortion, according to the latest statistics made available in March 1986 by that country's Ministry of Public Health.

Since 1964, free hospital abortions have been available on request for women during the first 10 weeks of pregnancy. Subsequent years have seen recorded abortions rise to nearly equal the number of live births. (As a comparison, the U.S. abortion ratio per 1,000 births was 416 in 1983.)

	1983	1984
Live births	161,692	164,323
Birth rate (per 1,000 pop.)	16.4	16.6
Legal abortions	124,791	139,588
Abortion ratio (Legal abortions per 1,000 live births)	772	849
Other abortions (therapeutic and diagnosed)	44,574	46,542
Total abortion ratio (total abortions per 1,000 live births)	1,047	1,133

Source: Cuban Ministry of Public Health, March 1986.

AIDS Cases Reach 20,000

As of May 5, 1986, the number of U.S. cases of AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) stood at 20,305 (93 percent male), according to the Centers for Disease Control. The total number of people who have died of AIDS in the U.S. was 10,933.

In the U.S., the disease most commonly affects homosexual men. Some studies suggest that this group has substantially decreased promiscuity because of the threat of AIDS. Yet the disease continues to spread, because its base of prevalence is wider than in earlier years, and also because intravenous drug use seems to be a greater factor in contagion than earlier thought.

The number of asymptomatic cases (infected people who show no symptoms) is estimated at between 500,000 and 1 million. The propensity of this larger population to develop the active disease is imperfectly understood. However, research suggests that people can be silently infected for years before becoming ill with AIDS. Some estimates are that perhaps 5 to 20 percent of these will ultimately develop the disease.

According to the CDC, the doubling time of AIDS cases continues to be about a year. The first AIDS cases in the U.S. were reported in June 1981. —*A.H.*

Immigration Key Issue in French Elections

Population issues entered the French elections held Mar. 17, 1986. While two major conservative parties were winning a one-seat majority in the 577-seat National Assembly, the right-wing National Front won 33 seats and potential strength as a swing vote.

Immigration questions have cropped up in recent French political debate, with some politicians calling for money incentives to encourage North African immigrants to emigrate. Founded 13 years ago, the right-wing group ran on a platform that consisted almost exclusively of proposals for restricting immigration.

Its leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, ostracized by the mainstream conservative parties for his extreme views, has called for immigrants to be compelled to return to North Africa. —*A.H.*

SURVEY REPORT

Tunisia

"Two children per couple" appears to be the message of the logo below on the cover of the 1983 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey of Tunisia. This survey was conducted by the National Office of Population and the Family with the assistance of Westinghouse Public Applied Systems in order to measure the use of family planning in Tunisia.

Tunisia's population of about 7.2 million has enjoyed some measure of prosperity since the 1970s, spurred in part by oil exports, but many development challenges remain. The economy is also augmented by the remittances of about 450,000 workers abroad and by tourism. In recent years, however, tourism has declined due to economic conditions in Europe, and the current drop in the price of oil exacerbates this.

Nearly two-thirds of this Missouri-sized country is suitable for some form of agriculture, although crops are highly rain-dependent due to the lack of irrigation. The government has begun ambitious agricultural programs to reduce the need to import cereals and thereby reduce the negative trade balance.

Tunisia has had a policy to reduce high birth rates since 1966. Initially this policy met with success, but recent trends indicate that Tunisia may be one of the developing countries to experience a slowdown in its fertility decline. (For a more complete discussion of this issue, see *PT*, September 1984.) The total fertility rate (TFR) did drop from about 7 children per woman in 1966 to about 5 in the late 1970s, but appears to have remained at that level since. In the meantime, the rate of population growth has decreased only from 3 percent in 1966 to about 2.7 percent in the early 1980s as death rates have declined in concert with birth rates.

Knowledge of family planning is an obvious prerequisite to lowering the birth rate and it is virtually universal among the sample of ever-married Tunisian women interviewed in the 1983 survey. Fifty-six percent of the women had actually used modern contraception at some time, a notable increase from the 40 percent of a 1978 survey. The IUD and pill led among contraceptive methods ever used at 29 and 28 percent, respectively, with the IUD showing the largest increase since 1978. At the time of the survey, 41 percent of the women were actually using a modern method, a 10-point increase over 1978; nearly all of that increase was caused by IUD insertions and female sterilizations as the pill fell into some disfavor.

At least for the present, Tunisia may represent a case in which the widespread availability of family planning may allow women to reduce their fertility to some lower level, but one that is far above the two-child family required for the eventual end of population growth. On average, the women said that they desired about 4.8 children, roughly equal to the present TFR. This varied from 5.3 in the rural areas to 4.4 in urban areas. There is some suggestion, however, of lower fertility in the future since the younger women said that they desired from 3.7 children (ages 15-19) to 4.0 (ages 25-29). Given the general pattern of lower family size among women of better education, it may be that continuing efforts in education will reduce the desired number of children. At present about three-quarters of Tunisian women are illiterate. —*C.H.*

The charming Sheraton Palace, Peter Morrison, Sharon Camp and Alison Rosenberg

PAA Report

Continued from page 3

ings as reported by Charles Calhoun and Thomas Espenshade of the Urban Institute in a session on "Economics of the Family" Cost effectiveness of family size for women was also assessed in the same session by Ellen Shapiro Fried and Susan Settergren (Research Triangle Institute) in "The Effects of Children on Wives' and Husbands' Allocation of Time." Role identity is important in determining spouses' time use. While wives, employed or not, allocate their time according to the number and age of their children, husbands devise their schedules according to their attitudes toward home work.

Further investigation of the effects of marriage and fertility on behavior was reviewed in a session entitled "Trends in Household Composition and Living Arrangements." A delightfully diverse session, its papers ranged from "Moving Out and Marriage: What Do Young Adults Expect?" by Calvin Goldscheider and Frances Kobrin Goldscheider (Brown Univ.), which concluded that 70 percent of high school seniors aspire to establish their premarital independence, to papers on family economic well-being by Martha Hill, Greg Duncan, and Willard Rodgers of the Univ. of Michigan and "The Households of Older Unmarried Women" by Douglas Wolf (Urban Institute) and Beth Soldo (Georgetown Univ.). Suzanne Bianchi (Census Bureau) and Judith A. Seltzer (Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison), in a paper on children's contact with their absent parents, reported that while two-thirds of American children live with both biological parents, this will be less true in the future. Their preliminary results promise good reading later this year.

Turning to crime, the session "Demography of Crime and Justice" gave the demographic answer to such questions as: Is the crime rate really falling? Darrell Staffensmeier and Miles D. Harer (Pennsylvania State Univ.) concluded that the answer is yes, though violent crime seems to be dropping at a slower rate than property crime. An Easterlin effect on crime was considered, as was the effect of demographic aging on crime – not only because an older society is less criminal-prone, but less victim-prone as well (the young are more likely to be victims!).

With immigration reform and concern about illegal immigration on the forefront in Congress, the five papers on "Undocumented Migration: Measurement, Patterns, and Responses," chaired by Jeffrey Passel (Census Bureau), were quite timely. J. Edward Taylor of the Urban Institute found that undocumented migrants receive perhaps 20 percent less in wages for equivalent jobs, of which only 8-30 percent can be accounted for by their illegal status per se. U.S. agriculture was where the wage differential was greatest; hence this sector should be most susceptible to change should immigration reforms and amnesty be implemented.

The Panels

PAA panel discussions (sans papers) are often the hotbeds of important demographic topics, and this year was no exception.

Opinions in a panel on the future of U. S. international population policy were sharply divided. Agency for International Development representative Alison Rosenberg outlined the re-examination of the Agency's population program that had taken place since the population conference in Mexico City in 1984. She stressed AID's continued commitment to voluntary family planning and the provision of access to a range of services as part of broader Agency priorities on child survival and free enterprise. Ben Wattenberg of the American Enterprise Institute challenged the view that recent shifts in AID policy were concessions in the face of a right wing cabal against family planning and said that he felt confrontation about population policy was a good thing. But Sharon Camp (Population Crisis Committee) and Susan Cohen (Alan Guttmacher Institute) were not so optimistic. Camp characterized the redirection of AID policy as "anti-Malthusian, anti-abortion, anti-target, and anti-government." She predicted serious adverse effects on the quality of family planning programs if these policies remain in place. Cohen cautioned about the adverse effect of having extremists on the population issue situated in key policy positions and called for a return to the middle ground on which the discussion of policy had been based before the 1980s.

"Monumental" was the adjective repeated most often in a panel session on Princeton University Office of Population Research's study of the European fertility transition. Initiated in the early 1960s, the project has examined fertility trends in Europe on a province-by-province basis in relation to cultural, social, economic, and political changes during the course of the European demographic transition. Beginning with its first monograph published in 1971, the project has produced seven major volumes, culminating in a recently published summary volume co-authored by Ansley Coale (Princeton) and Susan Cott Watkins (Univ. of Pennsylvania), along with numerous published articles and conference papers. Panelist Warren Sanderson (SUNY Stony Brook) likened the commemorative panel to an academic bar mitzvah for the project's coming of age in the world of major contributions to knowledge.

Other panelists commented on the

Reynolds Farley; PRB's booth; John Bongaarts receives the Mindel Sheps award

fruitful cross-fertilization that had occurred between the Princeton study on Europe and recent work on fertility trends in less developed countries (LDCs), including the point that recent insights regarding LDCs have contributed to the understanding of changes in Europe.

Another panel was devoted to a discussion of the controversial just-published National Academy of Sciences, *Population Growth and Economic Development: Policy Questions*. The report, considered by some a "revisionist" view of rapid population growth as a serious drawback to economic development in LDCs, instead concludes that slower population growth could merely be "beneficial" and emphasizes market adaptive responses to population pressures.

Paul Ehrlich (Stanford Univ.), while applauding the report's "sensible" conclusion that "family planning programs can improve lives in LDCs," claimed that it slights the importance of natural ecosystems, through which "all effects of population growth are mediated." The spokesman for the report's authoring committee, Samuel H. Preston (Univ. of Pennsylvania), argued that it is the market system which assigns value to resources such as land and water.

However, Preston agreed with Ronald Ridker's (World Bank) point that slower population growth would clearly benefit African countries like Zambia, where a 3.4 percent population growth is combined with a declining market for its one potential foreign-exchange-earning resource, copper.

Preston emphasized that the report itself calls for more of the country-specific research urged by the PAA panel, to put into context the report's conclusions, which session chairperson Timothy King (World Bank) characterized as somewhat "complacent" conclusions.

Presidential Address

As in previous years, the Presidential Address was preceded by the annual awards ceremony. This year, the Dorothy S. Thomas award for the best paper by a graduate student on migration or demographic-social-economic interrelations was shared by Rachel Connelly (Bowdoin College) and Arline T. Geronimus (Harvard School of Public Health).

The biennial Mindel C. Sheps Award for excellence in mathematical demography was presented to John P. Bongaarts (Population Council), whose model of proximate determinants of fertility is famous.

In his presidential address, "Population and the Invisible Hand," PAA President Paul Demeny (Population Council) focused on an issue that has been at the core of the debate about whether population has good, bad, indifferent, or indeterminate effects on economic development: the extent to which society can entrust the solution of population problems to market forces.

To do so, he looked back over the history of economic and demographic thought to Adam Smith and Thomas Malthus. He recalled Adam Smith's "invisible hand," but then raised doubt about it as a painless mechanism for regulating population growth and its contribution to the common good. (He also cited Malthus's less known later writings to demonstrate how in ostensibly anti-Malthusian policy statements in Mexico City, U.S. Ambassador James Buckley was in effect echoing Malthus.)

"Preference for children over steaks in and by itself constitutes no population problem," Demeny said, using this example of how the invisible hand helps make economic choices. "A population problem exists when *my* preference for children diminishes *your* access to steak. We have a population problem, in other words, when externalities are attached to demographic behavior. That is a problem the invisible hand can solve only by accident."

Smith and Malthus –"those two great academic scribblers whose ghosts hovered over [Ambassador] Buckley in the conference hall in Mexico City"– lived at a time when the idea of too great a population was unheard of. Even Malthus's concern was over rapid population growth, not population levels per se. Consequently, they saw no reason to see beyond the invisible hand.

For the more developed countries, while the time has not now come, there is nonetheless "the possibility that fertility trends in the West will force a reexamination of existing public policies and their appropriate redesign in a pronatalist direction." "As yet, our profession has done little to take the measure of the disjunction between private interest and public good in low fertility societies and to explore possible approaches to structural-institutional reform that could provide a remedy to the problem"– a remark that also applies to the developing countries.

"The intellectual tradition" in population studies has been that population growth affects society one way or another, Demeny said. He criticized the recent National Academy of Sciences report as "pronouncing the near irrelevance of rapid population growth to anything really important in development and development policy." He felt that population growth does matter and that the rate of growth can be addressed in any given society's social covenant. Each society should clearly define what its rate should be and what arrangements it is willing to make to achieve its demographic goals.

Continued on next page

Coit Tower; Paul Demeny speaking on "The Invisible Hand"; Saturday's checkout line.

Continued from preceding page

Themes

This year's PAA meeting echoed growing concern in the population field about low fertility in the more developed world as well as increasing skepticism over the negative consequences of rapid LDC population growth.

One example of this was the panel, chaired by Kingsley Davis (Hoover Inst. and Univ. of Southern California), entitled "The Prospect of Declining Population in the Western World." Panelist Michael S. Teitelbaum (Sloan Foundation) called for perspective on the population growth debate by pointing out that 20 years ago, when the "doomsdayers" were having their day, most demographers cautioned about their exaggerations. Today, as another breed of doomsdayers predicts the decline of the Western World, Teitelbaum expressed hope that once again reasonable demographers would warn about excesses.

The role of demographers in business was explored in sessions such as "Local Area Estimation and Forecasting," "Demography in Business," and "Demographic Dimensions of Market Research." In addition, one of the evening sessions gave graduate students (and others) the opportunity to explore "Demographic Careers in Non-demographic Settings."

Applied demographers were alarmed during the Business and State and Local Demographers' Breakfast by reports of PAA's acceptance of the American Sociological Association certification of demographers. There was a wall of opposition to certification. See next month's *PT* for more detailed coverage of this development.

Sidebars

Marcus K. Felson (Univ. of Southern California) gave his role as chair of the session on the "Demography of Crime and Justice" a liveliness that future session chairs might emulate. All introductions and comments were presented in outrageous doggerel (e.g., "Discussants are like bumblebees/ They buzz the flowers and the trees/ They have some nectar, they have some stings/ But first of all, they'd better read the things").

The use of graphics in presentations is becoming an important force in making sessions more enjoyable than ever. A subjective choice for best use of graphics is John Long and Signe Wetrogan for their clear and uncomplicated three-dimensional image showing the interrelations and potential "new information" found in three existing sources of migration data. The same award for best overall delivery goes to Peter Morrison (Rand Corp.) for his informal, audience-oriented presentation (no reading, economical text, and graphic transparencies) on the implications of demographic change for the IRS. His performance was a role model for how to communicate relevant demographic information to a non-demographic audience.

Tim Schreiner of the *San Francisco Chronicle* hosted a party of *distingue* demographers, on a tour of San Francisco's demographically singular points of interest.

On Friday night, along with other parties such as Texas's and Penn's, PRB and Georgetown and Fordham Universities cosponsored a party notable (if a little editorializing may be permitted) for its civility and conviviality. Beverage connoisseurs who were there opined that Canfield's Diet Chocolate Fudge Soda may soon eclipse Lone Star Beer as PAA's leading party lubricant.

During this period also, a marathon "probability seminar" was in progress on the Sheraton Palace's fourth floor, a rapt seven-person audience in attendance. During repeated nighttime trials, the statistical chances of drawing to an inside straight were assessed in a hands-on context.

Nine participants in William Petersen's Friday luncheon roundtable discussion of "What Will Demography Be in 1996?" contributed their predictions (to be placed in a time capsule) as to which subfields of demography will dominate/fade away at the 1996 PAA meeting. The verdict: Applied demography up; theoretical demography down. Mortality and morbidity up—"much associated with the aging issue in industrial market economies"; fertility down. One conclusion: "Mortality will not die and most of us will be attending the session on personal financing."

Since its beginning at the Philadelphia PAA in 1979, the Fun Run has evolved into a traditional, noncompetitive morning jaunt. This year's Fun Run attracted some 27 early risers with a sex ratio of 800. The group, including an intrepid *PT* reporter, coursed from the Ferry Building toward Fisherman's Wharf and back, with the speeding PAAers cheered on by the passengers of the *QE2*, then docking in San Francisco harbor.

The fastest runners negotiated the less-than-four-mile route in about 23 minutes; others, including *PT*'s scribe, arrived "not too long" after.

Participants suggested that the PAA hierarchy take a greater interest in this session of the annual meeting. For example, it would be relatively easy to arrange a complimentary steak and eggs breakfast to reward the runners after their superhuman efforts.

The organizers of the PAA Fun Run consider the 1986 edition to have been a great success and invite all PAA runners and joggers to begin training now in preparation for the 1987 run in windy springtime Chicago.

—compiled by Janine Adams, Lee Bouvier, Cary Davis, Bob Gardner, Art Haupt, Mary Kent, Denise Malajo, Tom Merrick, Joanne Scully, Jean van der Tak, and Nancy Yinger. Photo on page 3 by Linda Fay. Other PAA photos by Art Haupt.

World Bank's "Ultimate" Projections

The World Bank has issued its annual set of long-range population projections for the world's countries. This publication, prepared by Bank demographer My Thi Vu, is the only widely available set of projections for individual countries which show "ultimate" or "stationary" populations.

A stationary, or zero-growth, population is achieved after women in a country average two children each; at some point thereafter, the population will stop growing. In order to project a possible scenario for future population size, it is necessary to select an assumed schedule for fertility decline when the birth rate is high and a pace of fertility increase when the birth rate is low.

The Bank's projections serve as valuable country-level models showing future populations which result from one set of assumptions. In the case of Nigeria, for example, it is assumed that it would take 50 years for fertility to decrease from about 7 children per woman at present to 2. Following this schedule, Nigeria's population would rise from the present 100 million to over 500 million near the end of the next century, making it the third largest in the world, behind India and China. — *CH*

New PRB Visiting Scholar Chosen

David E. C. Eversley has been chosen as the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Visiting Scholar at the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

A specialist in demography and social planning, Eversley was most recently president of the British Society for Population Studies (1981-1983).

His research has been concentrated on relating population trends to an analysis of British social policies. During his three-month study period at PRB beginning in September 1986, Eversley will study social indicators in the U.S. as they are used for policy purposes.

SOFTWHERE

Did you ever want to know how many countries with dynastic governments export precious stones? The "One World Countries Database" allows you to have this type of information at your fingertips. The One World database contains up-to-date geographic, economic, and demographic facts for all the countries in the world. The user can display information for a single country or select information for analysis from the 33 available variables. The "USA Profile" contains selected information and statistical data on each state in the U.S. Demographic data include population size, urban population, age distribution, per capita income, unemployment, educational attainment and migration. Both programs are menu driven and user friendly. While designed for students in grades 5-12, the databases are also great time-savers for researchers who need databases with filing and searching capabilities.

Both packages contain operating instructions, teacher's notes, a wealth of student learning materials, and diskettes. Backup disks and multi-user "slave" disks are available. Packages exist for Apple IIe, IBM PC, Commodore 64 and BBC Acorn. Single disk drive. For more information write: Active Learning Systems, P.O. Box 1984, Midland, Mich. 48640 or call Mike Donner at 1-800-423-0818 — *KC*

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population

As of December 1, 1985	240,299,000
As of December 1, 1984	238,044,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 981.

Estimated World Population

As of May 1986	4,928,000,000
Annual Growth	83,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1986 world population given on PRB's 1986 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: December 1985

	12 months-ending with December					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1985	1984	1985	1984	1983	1982
Live births	3,749,000	3,697,000	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.0
Deaths	2,084,000	2,047,000	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6
Natural increase	1,665,000	1,650,000	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.4
Marriages	2,425,000	2,487,000	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.8
Divorces	1,187,000	1,155,000	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1
Infant deaths	39,500	39,400	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.2
Population base (in millions)			238.3	235.8	233.7	231.5

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live-births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 34, No. 12) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

New Group Examines Immigration Research

Washington, DC., has become the home of another population-related nonprofit organization. The Center for Immigration Studies (CIS) was recently formed to carry out research on immigration trends and their effect on broad national economic and social goals.

The chair of the CIS board, Dr. Otis Graham, professor of history at the University of North Carolina, said that the Center will be "the nation's sole nonprofit research organization studying immigration from the broad national interest," as distinct from the short-term economic, ethnic or foreign policy interests which he says heretofore have characterized the national debate on immigration.

The Center will concentrate on three general areas: the broad consequences of immigration, the enforcement of immigration laws in ways consistent with democratic values, and the improvement of the quality and accessibility of immigration data. CIS will publish annotated bibliographies and study guides, review new immigration literature, and offer a reference and reprint service. The Center's director is Dave Simcox, a former State Dept. official and specialist in Latin American affairs.

"Illegal Immigration and the Colonization of the American Labor Market" is CIS' first publication. Written by University of California-Davis agricultural economist Philip Martin, the report documents the displacement of American workers by illegal immigrants in agriculture, food processing, services and construction, concluding that illegal immigration has contributed to distorted investment decisions, slower growth, and the proliferation of low-skill, low-productivity jobs in the American labor market.

Martin believes the country needs immigration reform. "The longer illegal immigration persists," he writes, "the more low wages will be incorporated into the values of business assets" and the longer labor-intensive forms of production will be profitable. –J.A.

The paper may be obtained for $6.95 from the Center for Immigration Studies, 1424 16th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036.

TAKE A NUMBER

In response to many requests, PRB presents below its official estimated "clock" of population change for the world, more developed countries (MDCs), and less developed countries (LDCs).

		World	MDCs	LDCs	LDCs less China
Births per	YEAR	135,762,245	17,942,560	117,819,685	99,444,685
	MONTH	11,313,520	1,495,213	9,818,307	8,287,057
	WEEK	2,610,812	345,049	2,265,763	1,912,398
	DAY	371,951	49,158	322,794	272,451
	HOUR	15,498	2,048	13,450	11,352
	MINUTE	258	34	224	189
	SECOND	4.3	0.6	3.7	3.2
Deaths per	YEAR	52,987,729	11,258,807	41,728,922	33,507,422
	MONTH	4,415,644	938,234	3,477,410	2,792,285
	WEEK	1,018,995	216,516	802,479	644,374
	DAY	145,172	30,846	114,326	91,801
	HOUR	6,049	1,285	4,764	3,825
	MINUTE	101	21	79	64
	SECOND	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.1
Natural Increase per	YEAR	82,774,516	6,683,753	76,090,763	65,937,263
	MONTH	6,897,876	556,979	6,340,897	5,494,772
	WEEK	1,591,818	128,534	1,463,284	1,268,024
	DAY	226,779	18,312	208,468	180,650
	HOUR	9,449	763	8,686	7,527
	MINUTE	157	13	145	125
	SECOND	2.6	0.2	2.4	2.1
Infant Deaths per	YEAR	11,106,485	313,678	10,792,807	9,874,057
	MONTH	925,540	26,140	899,401	822,838
	WEEK	213,586	6,032	207,554	189,886
	DAY	30,429	859	29,569	27,052
	HOUR	1,268	36	1,232	1,127
	MINUTE	21	1	21	19
	SECOND	0.4	0	0.3	0.3

ADDENDA

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 777 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

WORLD RESOURCES 1986, by The World Resources Institute and the International Institute for Environment and Development. New York: Basic Books, 1986. 353 pages. $32.95; $16.95 paper. ISBN 0-465-09234-9.

This is the inaugural volume of an annual series, and it is a gem. The report is divided into four parts: perspectives, world resources review, world resource issues, and world resource data tables. Information covered includes basic economic indicators, population and health, human settlements, land use and cover, food and agriculture, forest and range lands, wildlife resources, energy and minerals, freshwater, oceans and coasts, atmosphere and climate, and policies and institutions.

The chapter on population focuses on the basic components of growth – fertility and mortality – by providing a summary of trends and recent developments. This latter section profiles the 1984 International Population Conference in Mexico City, policy shifts in the U.S., and the slowdown in infant survival gains worldwide. There are three full-page inserts highlighting the historical background of Sweden's now almost negative growth rate, Kenya's rapid population growth, and the status of rural women in Bangladesh. Each year individual chapters will highlight different topics; for example, next year's chapter on population will focus on aspects of health and nutrition.

For reference librarians, the book provides a wealth of material, including cross-references, tables, and figures. However, the average reader may find it a bit difficult to scale the mountains of information the volume presents.

– Denise Molajo

PROCEDURAL HISTORY OF THE 1940 CENSUS OF HOUSING AND POPULATION, by Robert M. Jenkins. Madison, Wis.: Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 1985. 151 pages. $40.00. ISBN 0-299-10120-7.

The 1940 Census was a landmark enumeration in many ways. For one, it was the first U.S. census to feature a sample questionnaire in which 5 percent of the U.S. population was asked about such topics as place of birth of parents and number of children ever born. It was also the first census to ask questions on income. This was a controversial inclusion at the time, and was strongly opposed by Sen. Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire; but relatively few people raised objections when the census was actually taken.

This book supplements the Census Bureau's *Procedural Histories* and completes the Bureau's earlier work on the 1940 Census history which was suspended during World War II. The book is a must for census buffs, filling a gap in the history of the modern U.S. Census (although its price may be a bit high for casual reading). The book contains 67 pages of text, with the balance devoted to appendices which contain reproductions of 1940 Census forms, instructions to coders, etc. The book was written to help document the project to create Public Use Samples for the 1940 and 1950 Censuses on computer tape; it will certainly be indispensable to any researcher who would use those tapes.

– Carl Haub

Books Received

AN ATLAS OF THE U.S. ECONOMIC GROWTH 1967-2000, by NPA Data Services. Washington, DC: NPA Data Services, 1986. 247 pages. $65.00 ($55.00 prepaid).

AGING IN MASS SOCIETY: Myths & Realities (3rd ed.), by Jon Hendricks and C. Davis Hendricks. Boston: Little, Brown, 1986. 556 pages.

THE HEALTH OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH IN THE AMERICAS (Scientific Publication No. 489), by Pan American Health Organization. Washington, DC: World Health Organization, 1985. 329 pages. $10.00.

HEALTH UNITED STATES 1985, by U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.: HHS, National Center for Health Statistics, December 1985. 174 pages.

THE HMONG IN TRANSITION, edited by Glenn L. Hendricks, et al. New York: Center for Migration Studies of New York and the Southeastern Asian Refugee Studies Project of the Univ. of Minnesota, 1986. 464 pages. $17.50; $12.95 paper.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS: A STORY OF NEGLECT, by Daniel B. Levine et al. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1985. 328 pages. $23.95 paper.

IN AMERICA AND IN NEED: IMMIGRANT, REFUGEE, AND ENTRANT WOMEN, by Abby Spero. Washington, DC: American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, January 1985. 175 pages.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH DATA BOOK: The Health of America's Children, by Dana Hughes et al. Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, 1986. 302 pages. $9.95.

THE PILIPINOS IN AMERICA: Macro/Micro Dimensions of Immigration and Integration, by Antonio J. A. Pido. New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1985. 151 pages.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE CENTER FOR POPULATION RESEARCH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT 1986, by Center for Population Research, National Institute for Child Health and Human Development. Bethesda, Md.: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, February 1986. 88 pages.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY'S TASK FORCE ON BLACK & MINORITY HEALTH (8 vols.), by U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. Washington, DC: HHS/PSOffice of Minority Health. Free.

Volume I: Executive Summary. August 1985. 239 pages.
Volume II: Crosscutting Issues in Minority Health. (Forthcoming).
Volume III: Cancer. (Forthcoming).
Volume IV: Cardiovascular and Cerebrovascular Diseases. January 1986. Part I, 226 pages. Part II, 586 pages.
Volume V: Homicide, Suicide, and Unintentional Injuries. January 1986. 311 pages.
Volume VI: Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight. January 1986. 190 pages.
Volume VII: Chemical Dependency and Diabetes. January 1986. 374 pages.
Volume VIII: Hispanic Health Issues. (Forthcoming).

THE STATE OF THE MASSES, by Richard F. Hamilton and James D. Wright. New York: Aldine, 1986. 470 pages. $39.95; $18.95 paper.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL; A MANUAL ON METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR INTEGRATED PROGRAMS (Scientific Publication No. 498), by Pan American Health Organization. Washington, DC: PAHO, 1986. 174 pages. $8.00.

TROUBLE IN PARADISE: The Suburban Transformation in America, by Mark Baldassare. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1986. 251 pages. $25.00.

SPOTLIGHT

BURKINA FASO

Population (December 1985 census): 7.9 million
Land area: 105,870 sq. miles
Births per 1,000 pop. (1985): 48
Deaths per 1,000 pop. (1985): 22
Rate of natural increase (1985): 2.6 percent
Emigration rate (1985) : 0.5 percent
Percent urban (1985): 9
GNP per capita (1985): US$180
Capital: Ouagadougou

by Nancy V. Yinger

As one of the eight countries that make up the geographic region known as the Sahel, a semi-arid area just south of the Sahara desert, Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) suffers from a poor resource endowment. Not only is the annual rainfall slight and variable – the area has experienced periodic drought for centuries, most recently in 1983-1984 – but also the soil is poor and known mineral deposits scarce. Despite the fragile and unpredictable nature of the environment, 80 to 90 percent of the Burkinabe make their living by traditional agriculture and/or livestock raising, accounting for the low per capita GNP.

Burkina has a varied ethnic composition. The main tribes are the Bobo in the southwest, the Mossi in the North, the Goruma in the East, and nomadic Fulani along the northern areas of the country bordering on Mali and Niger. Until the end of the 19th century the Mossi tribe ruled the area, centering its empire in Ouagadougou, the current capital. The French overthrew the Mossi in 1896. At the same time, Islamic expansion, which had been resisted by the Mossi, was more successful. Currently over half of Burkina's people practice native religions, with the rest divided between Islam and Christianity.

Since independence in 1960, political power has alternated between civilian and military governments. The current military regime, headed by Capt. Thomas Sankara, came to power in an August 1983 coup. The Sankara government is revolutionary in orientation, with links to the Soviet Union, Cuba and Libya. However, many other nations, including the U.S., contribute economic aid to the country's development efforts. Sankara changed the country's name from Upper Volta on the first anniversary of his takeover as a symbol of a new political order. Burkina Faso, roughly translated, means "Land of the Upright Men."

Among the Sahelian countries, Burkina is second only to Mali in overall population size. It has a very high birth rate and a high, though declining, death rate. The 1975 census indicated a population of 5.6 million, and the rate of natural increase was estimated to be 2.6 percent. Thus the estimated population for 1985 was 7.1 million. However, the provisional results of the December 1985 census indicate a population of 7.9 million – a 3.4 percent annual rate of increase over the 1975 population. The discrepancy in the growth rate figures is thought to have resulted from a serious undercount in the 1975 census rather than a dramatic increase in the growth rate per se. In 1975, people refused to be counted, remembering the French colonial tax collectors. The government is currently reanalyzing the 1975 figures in order to get a better estimate of the actual intercensal growth rate.

The 1985 census was not without its share of controversy. There is a noticeable coincidence between the time of the census taking and the recent border skirmishes between Burkina Faso and Mali in an area which has been disputed by the two countries since the 1960s. In fact, both governments cited the census as the cause of the hostilities. Mali thought Burkina was claiming some Malian citizens and Burkina accused Mali of preventing the census takers from exercising Burkina's sovereign right. Although the war was short-lived, negotiations over the border continue.

James Pickerell for IDA

Burkinabe laborers hurry to construct bridge before the rainy season.

Another aspect of Burkina Faso's demographic situation is substantial outmigration of working-age males. The rate of population growth is reduced by up to half a percent per year as Burkinabe men go to the Ivory Coast and Senegal in search of work. The relative prosperity of those two countries combined with increasing pressure on Burkina's farmlands – current density is estimated to be 75 persons per sq. mile, more than four times the level in Mali and Niger – constitute a strong push factor. The migrants contribute significantly to the Burkinabe economy, up to 8 percent of GNP.

According to the World Bank, Burkina Faso is the world's sixth poorest country in terms of GNP per capita. It faces obstacles to development on all fronts. The literacy rate is only 11.4 percent for males and 3.6 percent for females; only 20.4 percent of the school-age population is enrolled in school; infant mortality is 180 deaths per 1,000 live births; and life expectancy at birth is estimated to be only 33 years in rural areas. Nonetheless, since independence the country has experienced economic growth, and GNP per capita has increased about 2 percent per year. If the good rains continue to fall, perhaps Burkina Faso can continue slow but steady development.

Nancy V. Yinger is Research Editor for PRB's IMPACT project.